Dateline **April 15, 1959**

Hearings on the Mutual Security program are being held during mid-April before the House Foreign Affairs committee. The "must-cut-somewhere" proponents are looking aggressively in the direction of foreign aid. Conference and local church interest should quickly reach your legislators.

The government's Mutual Security program for 1960 has just been published. Those planning detailed study may secure it from the Department of State.

On April 7 Oklahoma put an end to 51 years of prohibition on hard liquor. The vote was a sharp reversal of five previous elections on the whiskey issue. Beer has been legal in Oklahoma for several years.

Wet forces generated a genuine margin of 80,000 votes to win the election.

For a background story see page three.

Two important conferences dealing with world issues occur in the next fortnight. Both will draw delegations of Methodists.

The third National Church Peace Mission conference in Evanston April 20-23 is sponsored by a score of church peace fellowships, mainly pacifist. Theme of the conference is "The Word of God in the Nuclear Age."

Herman Will, Jr., administrative secretary of the General Board of World Peace will chair one of the four sections, dealing with "Christian Peace Strategy and Nuclear Weapons."

The other session is the sixth national conference on International Economic and Social Development in Washington, D. C., April 30-May 1. The theme is "Ten Years—and Tomorrow."

HOLBROOK LIBRARY
PACIFIC SCHOOL
OF RELIGION

CONTACT

combining services of the

- GENERAL BOARD OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS
- GENERAL BOARD OF WORLD PEACE
- GENERAL BOARD OF TEMPERANCE

of The Methodist Church

CONTACT

sponsored jointly by three World Service agencies of The Methodist Church

- GENERAL BOARD OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS
  740 Rush St.
  Chicago 11, Illinois
  DR. A. DUDLEY WARD
  General Secretary
- GENERAL BOARD OF WORLD PEACE
  740 Rush St.
  Chicago 11, Illinois
  DR. DANIEL E. TAYLOR
  General Secretary
- GENERAL BOARD OF TEMPERANCE
  100 Maryland Ave., N.E.
  Washington 2, D. C.
  DR. CARADINE R. HOOTON
  General Secretary

Vol. 1, No. 6 April 15, 1959

Editor: Roger Burgess

Contributing Editors:
Charles F. Boss, Emogene Dunlap, Caradine R. Hooton, Robert Regan, Emerson Smith, Carl Soule, Daniel E. Taylor, A. Dudley Ward, Herman Will

Asst. Editor: Wilma Wirt

Circulation Mgr: Sam Griffin

Contact is issued twice each month by the General Boards of Temperance, World Peace and Social & Economic Relations of the Methodist Church.

Contact is a member of The Associated Church Press.

Editorial Offices are in the Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Ave., N. E., Washington 2, D. C.

Advertising rates and information are available from Editorial Offices, 100 Maryland Ave., N. E., Washington 2, D. C.

Subscription Price is $3.00 per year in advance. Single copies are 35c each. Write to Service Department, 100 Maryland Ave., N. E. Washington 2, D. C.

Change of Address information should be sent with both old and new addresses to Contact Service Department, 100 Maryland Ave., N. E., Washington 2, D. C.

Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C.

5

...at your service

AUDIO VISUALS

Alternatives—a new film presenting the options open to young men who are conscientiously opposed to participation in war. Running time: 24 minutes, color, produced by the Television Radio and Film Commission of The Methodist Church, sale $125, rental $7.50 per showing or $20 per week, order from the Methodist Publishing House film libraries.

Actor Don Murray, himself a CO, introduces and narrates this interesting film. The position of the conscientious objector is explained and the legal possibilities for a CO are outlined showing various forms of alternative service.

The film is especially helpful to youth and student groups as an important supplement to programs presented in high schools by the military services. It is also useful with adult groups in interpreting the religious pacifist position.

Methodist Bishop Lloyd C. Wicke of the Pittsburgh area wrote after using the film: "It is excellent. I thought the vehicle was the best I had seen in presenting alternatives fairly and neatly and providing a stage for later discussion."—DET

BOOKS

Revolving Door—by David J. Pittman and C. Wayne Gordon, Yale Center of Alcohol Studies, New Haven, Conn., 1958, $4.

This is a study of the chronic police case inebriate. There is no better way to describe the book than by its cover review which reads:

"Over a million arrests are made in the United States every year on the charge of public intoxication or drunkenness. An enormous number of these actions involve the repeated arrest of the same men.

The chronic police case inebriates are the men who are arrested, convicted, jailed and released, only to be rearrested—often within hours or days. They are the men for whom the door of the jail is truly a revolving door. They are the men who inhabit the skidrow found in every large city.

"In 'Revolving Door' Pittman and Gordon have applied the methods of social science to the study of a representative group of these men in a county jail in the state of New York. By means of intensive interviews and the gathering of life history data, they answer such questions as—Who are these men? What kinds of families did they come from? What social classes and ethnic groups? What kind of childhood and adolescence did they have?

"The authors have sought to describe and understand the roads that lead to skidrow and the penitentiary. Their findings, made vivid by case histories of individuals, illuminate the serious social problem presented by the chronic police case inebriate. The book will be of great value to all who must deal with this group of men and to those who seek to understand the dynamic processes of socialization and development."

As the authors record their findings, they give us insights into the socio-cultural profile of the chronic inebriate. He is "typically a middle-aged man marked by undersocialization."

The chronic inebriate is either di-

(please turn to page 15)

TEMPERANCE

This background article was prepared by Dr. Caradine R. Hooton who has just returned to Washington after several weeks in Oklahoma helping in the campaign.

He and other members of the General Board of Temperance staff spent many days and nights advising and working with the conference board of temperance and other temperance groups in Oklahoma.

TEMPERANCE

OKLAHOMANS EYE NEW LIQUOR CONTROL PROPOSAL

In the most heated campaign of recent years, the people of Oklahoma have been forced once more to defend their constitutional prohibition of spirituous liquors.

Beer is sold in Oklahoma, but hard liquor is illegal throughout the state. Mississippi is the only other state that is completely "dry" on hard liquor. Large sections of many other states are dry on beer and hard liquor through local option election.

Those favoring repeal in Oklahoma have spared neither money nor effort to substitute for its present protective laws a new system of legislative controls which have occasioned unprecedented controversy.

After years of abortive attempts to legalize hard whiskies, the "wets" have this year based their hopes of success upon the popularity of Oklahoma's young governor, Howard Edmondson, who rode into office on a promise to "give the people a chance to vote their convictions" on this question.

Election on April 7

Less than 90 days following Edmondson's election the state legislature trumped up a repeal proposal that "drys" contend is full of very dangerous flaws. Wet efforts to obtain enough signatures for a plebiscite failed. But strong lobbying pressures were put upon the legislature. In late February it was announced that a quick statewide election was called for April 7.

The campaign launched by repealists was so well organized and successfully financed that until two weeks before the election the drys were given little chance of retaining Oklahoma's 51 year-old constitutional protection against state-wide distribution of hard liquors.

Odds are 5 to 6

But on the day before the election, gambling syndicates were boldly offering "odds of 5 to 6, take your pick."

Leading the wet campaign was H. W. McNeil, United Oklahoman's for Repeal coordinator, and a host of assorted people desperately demanding a change. Certain hotel operators, convention manipulators, public media channels, and those interested in "distributorships," were supported by 11 ministers and many "moderates" who demanded status for their drinking.

The wets contended that "the time has come to put an end to bootleg control," and "do away with hypocrisy." Great stress was laid upon "protection of youth," "increased revenue" and "savings in taxes." Referring to present laws as "mythical prohibition," some wets crusaded vigorously for a repudiation of "the obvious evils Oklahomans now know exist under our present lawless liquor distribution system." They said nothing about the evils of repeal.

Bootlegging Low in Oklahoma

Drys pointed out that whereas Oklahoma has 583 known bootleggers

(as gauged by federal liquor permits), the wet states obviously have none—Kansas (1,411) Texas (5,689) and California (22,827). To refute arguments that prohibition cannot be enforced, drys have pointed with pride to the success of the efficient enforcement program of the new state administration. Many felt that the new and highly publicized "rigid enforcement" policy would influence enough wet votes to carry the election.

After many delays the drys rallied around a vigorous campaign to maintain the dignity of constitutional protection, as against the dangers of corruption and costs under the proposed control measure.

The churches circulated "An Analysis of the Repeal Proposal" calling attention to 11 major weaknesses in the proposed control law.

Major Weaknesses

Chief among these "montrous inadequacies" are such unheralded costs as:

(1) The certainty of a perennial lobby for the loosening of restrictions which would constitute a "political machine built in."

(2) The provision for liquor stores anyplace.

(3) The possibility of teenage whiskey clerks.

(4) The establishment of saloons in disguise.

(5) A leaky tax loophole.

(6) The legalization of chain-store liquor sales.

Temperance leaders pointed out that prohibition is designed to restrict the alcohol business, not to take

away personal liberty. If present laws are difficult to enforce, how could the same enforcement agencies be expected to regulate the larger flow of whiskey into the state, especially in small towns having no police force? Although the governor's enforcement program is "expensive," would not more officers be needed following repeal?

Newspaper Speaks Out

Seeing the spurious arguments of wets, *The Daily Oklahoman*, Oklahoma City's largest daily newspaper, finally came out with a series of forceful editorials pointing up the superior advantages of constitutional prohibition over proposed "controls." These appeals were fortified by facts sent out through an overwhelming majority of churches in an effort to inspire great thought, prayer and action before the April 7 voting.

A new organization of Oklahoma Mothers for Prohibition made great gains during the last weeks of the campaign through telephone and radio appeals for help in keeping the state dry.

During the campaign, drys charged the liquor forces with resorting to the alteration of dry-supported radio and television programs. Some stations did re-run programs after protests from church groups. In turn wets accused the drys of taking campaign money from bootleggers and out-of-state liquor dealers.

Although Oklahoma Christians had to contend with highly financed tactics that employed half-truths and "big-lie" strategies to influence wet votes, the issues of their heroic campaign will not be buried by these election returns. They must be joined on other fronts that will extend into many states now on the march toward prohibition.

by *Caradine R. Hooton*

After-Easter events constitute the most amazing story of history. Through fifty days of grace early Christians enjoyed unsurpassed ecstasy as Jesus ten times reappeared to them. "Then were the disciples glad when they saw the Lord."

After Pentecost their enthusiasm was unbounded. His Spirit had come to dwell in them and to abide forever with the church. In the consciousness and power of Christ's indwelling, they went forth conquering and to conquer.

Acts of the Holy Spirit within and through those transformed disciples gave credence to the simple Christian witness that soon swept the whole world.

Our generation needs a new baptism of the Holy Ghost and of fire. The church can meet the needs of a troubled world only as its members become imbued with this enabling power from on high. Without it we are ineffective. With it we can set the world in order.

One of the greatest problems we face is men's willingness to rely on the organization of the church rather than operation of the spirit. Machinery is necessary, but it often develops only "midget" Methodists, "bantam" Baptists and "peewee" "Presbyterians. What we need is a mighty minority within the churches who will go "all the way the Savior leads us."

It is increasingly apparent that drinking, discrimination and discouragement are three-dimensional barriers that stubbornly block the progress of many churches. This is a good time of year for pastors and nominating committees to confront their congregations and prospective officials with basic standards of faith and practice with which every Methodist ought to be willing to comply.

Some are discovering that you cannot have an effective revival where church leaders try to get their stimulus from spirits instead of the Holy Spirit.

PROGRAM

Alcohol Control legislation will be the special emphasis of the General Board of Temperance in 1959-60. Attention will be centered on local, state and national issues.

Alcoholism is at the epidemic stage. The Yale School of Alcohol Studies estimates that there are now 5,015,000 alcoholics. This leads Methodists to the conclusion that stronger control measures are needed for the liquor industry. Education and rehabilitation emphases must continue. The commitment program must be expanded.

However, the country now needs dynamic leadership to help develop much stronger control over the industry. Oklahoma churchmen have shown that an entire state can become aroused over the problems associated with drinking.

Conference chairmen:

(1) Consider carefully the local, county and state issues that need the support of your board. Talk with legislators, law enforcement officers and the state temperance association to get a clear picture of the issues.

(2) Inform the delegates to your annual conference about the legislative emphasis and urge their support for local or state action.

(3) Make plans to organize for legislative action on a state, county or smaller unit basis as the situation dictates.

(4) Appoint a strong committee of your conference board to develop this strategy. You will want to invite other leaders in the conference outside your board to assist with these plans.

(5) Work with the state temperance organizations and other denominational groups to set up county wide organizations for cooperative activity.

(6) Organize to keep commission on Christian social relations chairmen and pastors informed about national legislation, especially the bills on drinking on airlines and alcohol advertising. *Contact* will continue to

carry information on these. Encourage churchmen to write their congressmen about these bills regularly.

District directors:

(1) Plan to discuss alcohol control legislation at your next district ministers' meeting or district conference. Enlist support for stronger control legislation.

(2) Be sure you are familiar with present liquor control laws in the counties in your district.

(3) Select a key pastor or layman in each county to serve as a leader to spark the organization of a county or city group where local option elections can be held and are needed.

(4) Send out mailing on current national legislation to pastors and laymen in your district.

Local church chairmen:

(1) Members of your commission might do some research on the liquor laws in your community and report back.

(2) Explore ways to cooperate with other churches and groups to organize for local option elections where possible and needed.

(3) Contact your congressman in support of HR 169, HR 3716, HR 1075 and S 1432, which would prohibit the service of alcohol on airlines. HR 2221 would prohibit the transportation of alcohol advertising in interstate commerce.

(4) Educate your congregation about the need for better alcohol control legislation by using space in your church bulletin or newsletter, a panel program on a Sunday evening or a family night program. Distribute "Facts of the Month" leaflets.

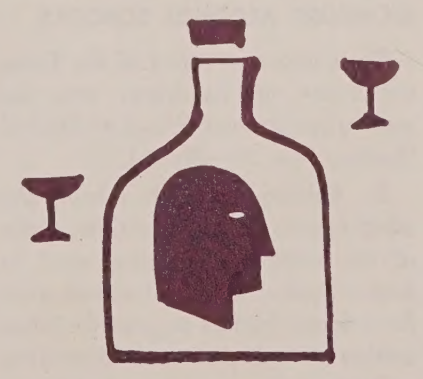
(5) Contact your state temperance organization for information on pressing state legislative issues and for help with local option elections where they are needed and possible.

ALCOHOL STUDIES SCHOOL IS FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

McMaster university, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada will be host to the Intercollegiate School of Alcohol Studies Aug. 22-27, 1959. Cost for the school is $40, including the $10 registration fee.

The intercollegiate school is held each year in the United States or Canada to provide a week of study for campus leaders in the two countries. It is sponsored by the Intercollegiate Association, with headquarters at 12 N. Third Street, Columbus 15, Ohio.

Providing a week of objective and scientific inquiry into the questions associated with drinking, it is the only school of its kind for college students in these two countries.



Leaders for the 1959 school include Dr. David Stewart, psychiatrist and counselor with the Bell Clinic of Toronto; Dr. Albion Roy King, professor of philosophy, Cornell college; Dr. John A. Linton, general secretary, Canadian Temperance federation; Dr. Harry Warner, general secretary, Intercollegiate association;

TEMPERANCE

the Rev. John Bryan, Chaplain, Bennett college, Greensboro, N. C.; Dr. Wayne Womer, executive secretary, Virginia Church Temperance council; the Rev. Charles Edwards, Radford, Va., and others.

The Rev. Robert Regan, Jr., staff member of the General Board of Temperance is dean of the school.

Registration forms may be secured from the Intercollegiate Association office or from the Rev. Regan, 100 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington 2, D. C.

Conference chairmen and district directors might:

(1) help provide one or more scholarships for qualified college students to attend the school.

(2) Contact the state or area director of student work, Methodist college chaplains and/or Wesley Foundation directors to help recruit campus leaders.

Local church commission chairmen might:

(1) Provide a scholarship for a college student from your church to attend the school.

(2) Offer assistance to a Wesley foundation or Methodist college so that a leader might be sent from their campus.

TEXAS CONFERENCE SPONSORS ALCOHOL SCHOOLS

The conference center of the Texas conference at Lakeview, was the scene of an Annual School of Alcohol Studies, Feb. 27—Mar. 1.

By holding a youth school and adult school at the same time, many of the same leaders were used in both schools. The school was planned for selected leaders to provide information on alcohol and alcoholism and to study possible solutions to alcohol problems.

Staff included Dr. Lester Keyser, MD., head of the new medical center at Southern Methodist university; the Rev. Jameson Jones, editor of *Motive;* Miss Nina Reeves, director of youth work, North Alabama conference; the Rev. Robert Regan, Jr. and Miss Emogene Dunlap, General Board of Temperance staff members; Miss Allene Block, director of youth work, Southwest Texas conference; the Rev. Albert Tucker, general secretary, Texas Alcohol Narcotics education; the Rev. Leon Matthis, chairman of the Texas Conference Board of Temperance; Miss Nell Hendrix, 1959 Miss Texas and others.

Delegates to the schools included youth leaders, youth workers, church school teachers, pastors, and chairmen of commissions on Christian social relations and temperance committees.

Highlights of the two Schools centered on better methods of communicating with people about alcohol problems, new approaches in temperance education, discovering helpful alternatives to alcohol and sound presentations on alcohol and theological considerations.

MISCELLANEY

In Chicago the American Medical association announced a series of findings on medical aspects of automobile injuries and deaths. Among them—impairment of judgment for a driver starts with two bottles of beer

or two one-ounce drinks of bonded whisky. The committee stressed that "alcohol is involved in about 50 percent of auto accidents with fatalities." It estimated 15,000 Americans died last year in traffic mishaps "involving a drinking driver."

In North Carolina the little town of Franklinton found 40-proof water coming out of taps in every home when county alcoholic control officers inadvertantly dumped several thousand gallons of mash and "white lightning" into a stream that fed the town's only water supply.

In Washington, D. C. the supreme court voted 9-0 against allowing liquor dealers to make tax deductions for the cost of ads opposing state liquor restrictions. The court ruled that the expenditures were not "ordinary and necessary."

In San Francisco the Methodist Area Office of Public Relations and Promotion has launched a legislative information report aimed to keep California-Nevada Methodists informed about state legislation.

The service covers the California and Nevada legislatures and reports on bills in catagories such as civil rights and liberties, liquor and narcotics, and penal reforms.

Information on national legislation is also included.

In West Virginia Methodist temperance leaders combined forces with other concerned citizens to win a 17-day battle against a move to open the door for liquor by the drink.

The bill was reported favorably to the State House of Delegates from a "committee on temperance" with a membership that was described by church leaders as "roughly 20 wets and four drys."

A key man in the campaign was Dwight P. Carpenter, director of the Pittsburgh area Methodist Information office who advised conference temperance chairman Joseph Casey on publicity strategy.

Said Carpenter: we learned to "be bold, take specific action, move fast and hit the opposition with everything you've got at one time."

Washington investigations have disclosed that reports from the Atomic Energy commission on radioactive fallout have been dangerously misleading!

Legislation is now being prepared in Washington to transfer responsibility for radiation safety from the Atomic Energy commission to the Public Health service.

RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT IS BECOMING MORE DANGEROUS

Here's the latest chapter in the growing controversy over fallout from nuclear bomb tests.

It's a proposal that research and reporting in the field of radiation be placed under the Public Health service of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, headed by Methodist Arthur Flemming.

Many persons in science, in the church, and in politics have sounded an alarm concerning strontium 90 and other radioactive elements which reach our blood and bones through the foods we eat and the liquids we drink.

Why Worry?

The reaction of the Atomic Energy commission to all of these cries of alarm has been: "Why should people be worried? The danger from fallout is very slight. The permissible limits are high and the fallout is low. The increase is no more than one would experience if he moved from the seashore to a mountain slope."

In recent months, however, research groups have revealed that there *is* a wolf attacking the sheep and that the cries of alarm have been based upon reality. With a certain poetic justice, for example, it has been learned that there is more strontium 90 in the soil and water of the United States than in any other nation. The number of nuclear tests made by our government has been decidedly greater than the number of tests by the Soviet Union.

The Minnesota Committee on Atomic Energy has discovered that in the 1957 wheat crop the number of micromicrocuries of strontium 90 per kilogram ranged from 46 to 113. The AEC had indicated that the maximum permissible number of units was 90.

Danger Described

Consumers union made a systematic investigation of fallout in all parts of the nation and *Consumers Report* for March devoted ten pages to "The Milk We Drink." The rising concentration of strontium 90 in the milk consumed in 50 American cities was cited and the general danger described in the following terms:

"So far some 200 pounds of strontium 90 have been carried aloft by the churning hot gases of the mushroom explosions. It has spread world wide. It comes down slowly with the rain and snow . . . Eventually it becomes a part of the glass of milk or bowl of rice . . . The fallout *from tests already made* will reach a maximum about 1970, rising to two and a half or three times its present value, and then will slowly decline for a generation or two."

The defense department entered the debate and asserted that half of the radioactive debris shot into the stratosphere settled to earth in two years—three and a half times faster than the AEC had said. When the fission particles come down at a faster rate, they are "hotter" and more dangerous than if they stay aloft for many years.

Libby Testifies

The Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy called Atomic En-

WORLD PEACE

ergy Commissioner Willard Libby in to testify and he admitted that the strontium 90 content of wheat and other foods "is a matter of real concern to us."

It is hard to see why judgments in the area of public health should depend primarily on reports of the AEC which has basic responsibility for perfecting nuclear weapons. The Public Health service deserves this job.

If you support such a transfer, write to your two senators and Sen. Clinton Anderson. If you want Public Health service to have the $2,600,000 which they need for research and reporting in this field, instead of the $1,000,000 which the Bureau of the Budget allocated it, write to Sen. Lister Hill and Rep. John Fogarty.

RESOLUTION WOULD STOP NUCLEAR TESTING

On March 26 Sen. Humphrey of Minnesota introduced SR 96 which would put the senate on record as supporting US efforts to negotiate an end to nuclear testing with inspection.

It is hoped this resolution will be reported out of the Foreign Relations committee during the second week of April and approved by the senate later that week so that Ambassador Wadsworth can take it with him to Geneva when the talks on halting nuclear tests resume there April 13. The resolution was prepared by Sen. Humphrey in cooperation with the state department.

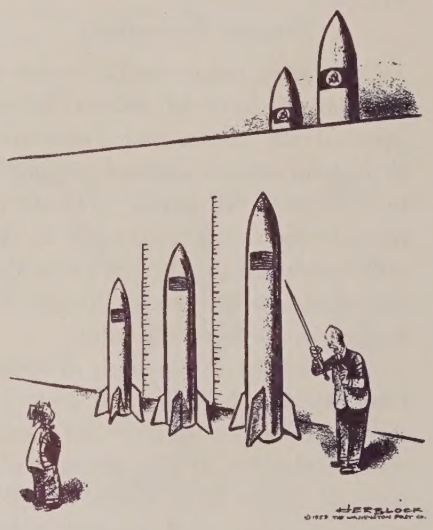
The passage of this resolution is important both because there are powerful forces in the pentagon, the Atomic Energy commission and elsewhere opposing efforts to reach agreement on ending nuclear tests, and also because this resolution is a first step toward later senate approval of any agreement which may be negotiated at Geneva.

72 Meetings

On March 25, Ambassador Wadsworth reported there had been 72 meetings since talks began and agreement had been reached on seven articles of the draft treaty. Differences remain on the nationality of the persons to staff the control posts, the conditions under which on-the-spot inspection of suspicious events can be made, and on what issues, (if any) unanimity should be required.

Reasons given for supporting an agreement to end nuclear tests are that it would lessen suspicion and mistrust among the nations, it would discourage the entry of more nations into the circle of nuclear powers, it would stop radioactive fallout from additional tests, and it would help prevent the further development of

"Don't Let Anyone Say We're Not Making Progress"



tactical nuclear weapons for use in limited wars, thus decreasing the likelihood of this type of conflict.

Transmit Resolution

SR 96 also asks the Soviet government to transmit the resolution to the Soviet people so that both leaders and people will know the desire of the American people speaking through the senate for a successful conclusion of negotiations.

Since it is important that members of the senate know the viewpoints of their constituents, it is recommended that letters be sent to members of the senate with copies directed to Sen. J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas, chairman of the Foreign Relations committee.

by *Daniel E. Taylor*

Recently, as I entered a church where I was to speak, a committee was arranging the chancel on a world peace theme. Among other changes the arrangement included placing a large globe before the cross. Floodlights would cast the shadow of the cross upon the continents.

I walked in just in time to hear the woman carrying the globe ask the chairman, "How near should I put the globe to the cross?"

How much more lay in the question than she knew! How near should the world and its trouble and the cross in its redemptive meanings be brought? Is our faith and piety so narrow and routine that there is a gap between the world and the cross? If so, let's close it. Let us get the cross and the world together!

The Christian's role in peace-making is a substantial task. Most of us unwittingly fall short. We *hope* for peace and assume this desire is a distinctive Christian virtue. Actually, everyone wants peace and longs for it. Even those who only seek to save their skins.

Another insufficient step is to have a Christian spirit and *attitude* of good will, but attitudes must become practices. Christian motivations are inner but must always become outwardly effective.

Nor is it sufficient to *think* about peace and enter into study and discussion, however interesting conversations become. A fatal defect of much commission work about world affairs is in just thinking and talking peace without developing an effective action program.

In brief, you can work for peace. Effective action begins where you are—in your home, your neighborhood, your church. You can consecrate yourself to the achievement of world peace. Anything short of this is not really peace-making at all.

IS BERLIN AN OPPORTUNITY FOR PEACE?

The current issue of the Friends Committee on National Legislation Washington Newsletter contains an unusually careful résumé of the Berlin problem. The substance of the résumé is here abridged.

This well follows the Berlin statement in our last *Contact* on the Wisconsin conference which was also placed in the *Congressional Record*.

Roots in World War II

As a result of wartime agreements, defeated Germany was divided into four occupation zones and the city of Berlin, deep in the Russian zone, was also divided into four parts.

The division between West Germany and East Germany has been accentuated by the rearming of German forces in the Western and Soviet Zones and by the inclusion of West Germany in the NATO and East Germany in the Warsaw pact.

Objective students believe both the Western allies and the USSR are guilty of violating Big Four agreements regarding Germany. The Soviet Union has given notice that it now considers "null and void" the agreements which set up the four occupation zones in Germany and Berlin.

It is a tragic commentary on the lack of flexibility and resourcefulness of United States policy in Europe that a Soviet move is required to force a reappraisal that is long overdue.

What do the Russians Fear?

The trend to nuclear weapons in NATO and West Germany greatly heightens Soviet "nervousness" about the German problem.

A remilitarized Germany. Russian people recall that twice in their lifetime Germany has attacked them. East German rearmament has aroused the fears of the French and others in Europe.

West Berlin. This city has been a showcase of freedom deep in the Soviet occupation zone, heavily subsidized by the United States and West

Germany. It has served as an escape hatch. The Soviet note charged that West Berlin is used as a center for Western espionage.

U. S. Stand Firm

One of the main fears of the United States is that West Berlin comes under the control of the Soviet Union, which now controls the surrounding territory. These fears are shared by most West Berliners.

President Eisenhower in his March 16 speech to the nation said there were three fundamental choices over Berlin: abdicating our rights and responsibilities, war, or negotiation.

Until recently the West has been insisting upon:

(1) no withdrawal from West Berlin except after Germany is unified by free elections, although Secretary Dulles has somewhat modified this timetable.

(2) no withdrawal of United States troops from Europe itself.

(3) a peace treaty, to be concluded with a united Germany which would be free to ally herself with whomsoever she chooses.

Disengagement or Status Quo?

"Disengagement" may be defined as a withdrawal, at least in some measure, from direct confrontation across a boundary line. It might take place by a "thinning out" of forces, by agreement not to permit directly opposing forces to possess nuclear weapons ("denuclearization"), by mutual withdrawal leaving a neutralized or demilitarized area, or by other means.

The United States up to now has officially opposed any form of disengagement as have France, West Germany and to a lesser extent, Great Britain.

Prime Minister Macmillan has suggested an inspected "freeze" of present weapons and forces as part of an overall political agreement on European security. In Great Britain and West Germany a considerable body of opinion in the opposition party favors the concept. In the United States men such as Kennan, Warburg, Sens. Fulbright, Mansfield and Humphrey, Congressman Reuss and others have suggested proposals which might be so described. The modified Polish Rapacki plan is another example.

Congressional Reaction

Instead of a rational reassessment of United States policy in Germany and Europe, at least one senator has called for general mobilization of the country. Increased military expenditures have been demanded, even though two-thirds of the federal budget now goes for military and defense-related purposes.

Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon charged there was talk of preventive war in secret committee sessions by some military officials. President Eisenhower at his March 11 news conference cautioned against the "hysterical" reaction of some in Washington.

What Should U. S. Policy Be?

The problem of Berlin must be settled within the context of the broader problem of Germany and of European security in general. The forthcoming negotiations offer an opportunity to come to grips with these knotty problems.

(1) *Use the UN at every possible opportunity.*

(2) *Use UN observers, patrols and inspectors in tension areas such as Berlin and Germany,* to help keep the peace and provide an alternative to military occupation by the major powers.

(3) *Seize the moral initiative.* Instead of reacting lamely to Soviet

proposals, why should not the Western powers come forward with a series of proposals on the German question?

(4) Recognize that there is no acceptable alternative to *determined and continued negotiation* on the whole range of issues which are involved in a final settlement in Europe, the Middle East and the Far East.

(5) *Use the World court whenever possible* to interpret treaties and settle disputes.

(6) *Reject the idea of nuclear war and of limited war.*

(7) Secure a *draft treaty in the Geneva conference banning the further testing of all nuclear weapons,* and providing for adequate inspection under United Nations control.

(8) *Go all out for a program of economic aid* and assistance to a world that is seeking a higher standard of living, and challenge the Soviet Union to cooperate in such an effort increasingly through the United Nations.—CS

WORLD REFUGEE YEAR SET FOR JUNE 1959

The thirteenth assembly of the United Nations voted to establish a World Refugee year to begin in June 1959. The International Geophysical year abounded in stories of man's discovery of outer space, recesses of the seas and the weather in Antarctica.

The new "year" will emphasize the welfare of persons rather than new facts concerning man's environment. Prominent in its concern will be the 900,000 refugees in the Middle East who have been living in camps for ten years. Other refugees are in Hongkong and West Germany.

Details of the year's work have not been released. However, annual conference boards of world peace should include this cause in their program resolutions at annual conference.

It is probable that in 1961 there will be a World Health year.

THE CHURCH MUST SPEAK ON CURRENT SOCIAL ISSUES

Excerpts from a recent address by National Council of Churches President Edwin T. Dahlberg:

The church must in a sense function as the conscience of the nation. This does not mean that the church can speak authoritatively for all the people of the United States. The National Council of Churches, specifically, would in no sense claim to speak for all the 38 million members of its own constituency. It would be stupid to make such a pretension. But all the churches together, by open debate on the great issues of private and public concern alike, can help to shed the light of Christ on the pathway of the nation.

Authority of the Bible

We are biblically authorized to do this. The prophets of the Old Testament made mighty pronouncements on the affairs of state, and were constantly consulted by governors and kings. Jesus, likewise, never hesitated to meet personal and public questions head-on.

We make a serious blunder if we think that our Lord confined himself to so-called spiritual matters of comfort, peace of mind and family conduct. The big public questions of his day were those pertaining to the Samaritan segregation issue, the Sabbath laws, the relations of Jews and Gentiles, the payment of the temple tax, tribute to Caesar, and the distance civilians were compelled to carry the baggage of the Roman military.

It was the vigorous pronouncements Jesus made on these controversial matters that sent him to the cross. If he had confined himself to little Mickey Mouse morals, he would never have been heard of.

Authority of the Church

The New Testament church also ventured into the realm of social action. The most notable example of this was the Jerusalem Study conference described in the 15th chapter of Acts, chaired by James, the brother of Jesus. As a result of this conference, there was transmitted to the Gentile churches a carefully worded pronouncement that clarified a number of burning issues. This statement asserted the freedom of the Gentile Christians from circumcision and the requirements of the Mosaic law. It defined the sex standards of the gospel. It cleared up also various questions as to dietary regulations and meat offered to idols.

As we look back on these debates from the vantage point of the 20th century we jump to the mistaken conclusion that these were exclusively religious and church matters. In those days, however, they were red hot social and political questions, the answers to which left people open to the charge of being pro-Samaritan, pro-Jewish, pro-Gentile, pro-Roman, or pro-something else, as the case might be.

A Clear Mandate

The church today, therefore, has a clear biblical mandate to teach and enlighten the conscience of our own generation on the life and death issues of our time, which are those pertaining to economics, race relations, bomb tests, disarmament, peace and war, and the separation of church and state. If we are silent in these areas, we are not keeping faith with the scriptures, whether with the prophets and the lawgivers, or Christ and the apostles in the New Testament. We are commissioned by the authority of the Holy Scripture to speak with conviction and power in all the areas of freedom, justice, and truth, providing always that we ourselves shall be humble and teachable.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Should the churches speak on controversial issues? Do they have a right and responsibility to speak?

This often raised question is the subject of a recent statement from the General Board of the National Council of Churches in the USA termed the "Hartford Appeal."

It grew out of questions raised by many people on whether the council has the right to speak out on recognition of Red China and nuclear testing.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

TO THE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Greetings:

This letter, addressed in Christian fellowship to the whole community of the church, heralds a moment significant for the life and work of the National Council of Churches and of its member churches. Every organization must, on occasion, confront issues which test its purposes and try its values. Such an issue has now arisen growing out of the Fifth World Order Study conference and its message entitled "Christian Responsibility on a Changing Planet."

It arises in the form of a series of challenges to a basic tenet of the National Council of Churches, stated most recently by the general board at its meeting of Dec. 3-4, 1958. This concerns the right and duty of the Christian Churches and their councils "to study and comment upon issues, no matter how controversial, in the realm of politics, economics and social affairs, in view of their common faith in Jesus Christ as both Lord and Saviour. In exercising this right and fulfilling this duty, the National Council of Churches has repeatedly been charged by enemies and criticized by worried friends as being soft towards communism.

Reiterating our loyalty to the God and Faith of our Lord Jesus Christ and our opposition to atheistic communism, we declare that the basic challenge to the council and to the churches does arise solely from specific viewpoints or conclusions expressed by them.

The issue is the right of the citizen of whatever race or creed, and of any peaceable organizations he chooses to form or join, to discuss freely and to express judgments, without exposure to attacks upon motive or integrity for daring to exercise the right to do so. Such a right is especially vital to the church, which owes a duty to lead and to inform, so that its members may be aided in reaching morally valid judgments in the light of their common faith.

This freedom we cherish does not belong to the church alone. Like all fundamental rights, it is linked with other freedoms, including those of the press, assemblage, and worship. We defend these rights with equal vigor.

Our nation faces dilemmas, at home and abroad, which are difficult enough to resolve even with the benefit of full and forthright public debate. There is little reason to hope these dilemmas will diminish or disappear in the forseeable future, or that they will make lesser claims upon our wisdom and fortitude. Accordingly, the right of free discussion becomes ever more essential, not as a private privilege but as a public necessity, and attacks upon it must be vigilantly resisted.

The National Council of Churches reminds the churches that its pro-

nouncements, policy statements, and findings of study conferences are designed to help our members in the free process of finding the truth and acting upon it. They are not to be interpreted as beyond thoughtful criticism.

Now, therefore,

The General Board of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA addresses this appeal to all of its constituent churches, related councils and organizations:

(1) Uphold the *right and duty* of the churches and their councils to study and comment upon issues of human concern, however controversial.

(2) Encourage from within and without the churches and its councils full and open criticism of the positions taken by them.

(3) Resist all efforts to discourage full freedom of discussion and, in discussion attempts to suppress such freedom.

(4) Invite full candor on the part of government officials and other leaders of opinion in the public exposition of problems and dilemmas affecting our nation and its citizens.

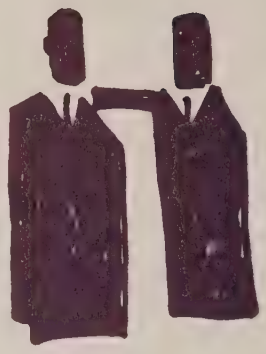
Your response to this appeal is invited and will be welcomed by the National Council of Churches.

MIAMI RELIGIOUS LEADERS TAKE FIRM STAND

Religious News service reports that religious leaders of Miami were almost unanimous in commending the Dade County school board after four Negro children were admitted to the Orchard Villa elementary school in Florida's first effort at racial integration in the public schools.

We are always happy to quote a Methodist pastor who has taken significant leadership in such a matter. The Rev. Jack A. Davis, pastor of Rader Memorial church, Miami, commented as follows:

"I commend the school board for



its courage in its very difficult decision. It is better for them to decide where and when to admit Negroes to the schools than to wait helplessly until a court orders admissions that may be both unwise and untimely."

POLITICAL FORUM CAUSES HOT DEBATE

This is the heading of an interesting article which appeared in the Los Angeles Area Supplement of *Together* it is reported here for the benefit of the rest of the church.

The commission of Christian social relations of the Silverado church, Long Beach, Calif., set up a forum in connection with the recent Long Beach city council election.

The commission acted on the assumption that voters ought to be enlightened by the candidates on central issues.

A mass forum was called. Twelve candidates faced an audience of 280. Each candidate delivered a five minute speech stating his views, aims and objectives. Then there was a five minute grilling from the floor.

Many of the candidates did not expect the electorate to ask penetrating and incisive questions.

Forum Observations

Five observations resulted from the forum.

(1) There wasn't a vacant seat in John Muir auditorium that night. This means that people are interested in such discussions, especially sponsored by the church.

(2) The audience obviously had the issues in mind and came prepared to find the answers. The candidates often found this embarrassing.

(3) On the negative side more than one political observer expressed the thought that the ability to handle an audience such as this did not necessarily indicate ability to administer the office in question. But it was obvious that humor aided every speaker and that platform presence is important to a political candidate.

(4) On the negative side, again, it was proved that an audience can often outshine the speakers. There were many in the audience that knew more about the issues and could express themselves better than the people running for office.

(5) It did prove that the church can present an impartial forum, run fairly, and provide a service to the voter no other institution offers.

One political campaign manager said, "Your people (the commission) did a most splendid job and deserve the highest commendation."

This is precisely the type of thing the General Board of Social and Economic Relations has been recommending to the church.

DISCRIMINATION BANNED IN PITTSBURGH HOUSING

In February Pittsburgh, Pa. became the second city in the United States to ban discrimination in private housing. New York adopted a similar ordinance about a year ago.

This new law was created to insure equal opportunity for good housing regardless of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin. The law provides for fines up to $100 or imprisonment up to thirty days for violations.

There are many other communities where such a law might well be discussed and become a basis for community legal action. Social and economic relations groups could well raise the question.

MANAGEMENT AND LABOR CAN DO MUCH TOGETHER

The Ford Motor company and UAW has reached a milestone together through 68 year old Charles Botos, a Detroiter who began working for Ford in 1916.

Union and company officials who sit together as administrators of the UAW-Ford pension fund approved the veteran of 43 years as the 20 thousandth Ford worker to retire under the plan that today enters its tenth year of operation.

The administrator's report was disclosed by Ken Bannon, director of the union's Ford department.

Retirement Benefits

Of equal significance also was the retirement of the first 11 autoworkers to benefit from the recently negotiated special early retirement clause of the pension plan. That section of the pension agreement permits double-sized pensions for those between 60 and 65 years of age. When age 65 is reached, social security takes effect and the worker's industrial pension drops to normal.

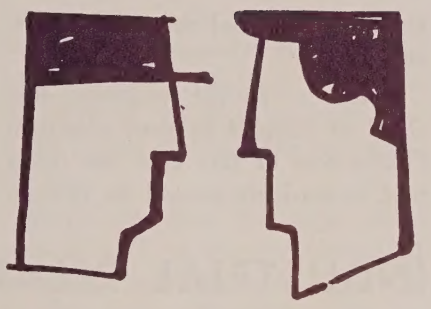
At the close of nine years' operation of the UAW-Ford program, administrators reported 17,265 Ford workers retired after age 65 on normal pensions; 452 on regular and special early pensions and 2,399 on disability pensions.

Special early retirement was sought in the 1958 negotiations as a means for providing extra protection for older workers who stand to lose their jobs because of the transfer of operations or closing of their plants. It also permits retirement for those suffering permanent partial disability.

Nine years ago, when the UAW-Ford pension program began, retirement income for a pensioner and his wife from social security and the union-company fund totalled a maximum of $100 a month.

Contract Changes Helped

Contract changes since 1950—together with liberalized social security



—have removed much of the financial sting of old age.

Botos, for example, will draw $122.28 a month from the pension fund alone to go with his social security and that of his wife.

All Ford workers on retirement draw at least $2.35 a month for each year of service with the company. Those who retired after last Sept. 1 draw $2.40 a month for each year of service. Future years of service after Jan. 1, are computed at the rate of $2.50 per month.

Botos' first job with Ford was on a steel milling operation at the Highland Park plant. He worked for 23 years at the Rouge plant before transferring with his job to Ford's Mound Road plant which, in 1956, was moved in whole to Sterling, Colo.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS POSE MAJOR PROBLEMS

An interesting list of qusetions on education has come from the advisory council of the Ohio Farm Bureau federation. *The Guide*, publication of the advisory council, lists the following four questions as some of the most pressing:

(1) How are we going to finance the school children needs?

(2) What district organization is best for our schools?

(3) Where will we secure enough good teachers for our schools?

(4) What subject shall receive the major emphasis in our schools, and what teaching methods are most effective?

The staff of the General Board of Social and Economic Relations can say "amen" to this. These are precisely the questions they have been facing in their communities. An intensive year of education in one community has resulted in an insistent demand for a total parent population survey to find out the answers to these two questions:

(1) Shall foreign languages be introduced into the curriculum of the junior highschool?

(2) Shall family education (sex hygiene education) be introduced into the junior highschool?

The involvement of Christian leaders in the local community is going to make the difference between good or mediocre educational systems. Every person involved in social and economic relations ought to be addressing himself to these and similar questions.

CHURCH HELPS SPONSOR MENTAL HEALTH CENTER

Wesley Methodist church's pastor in Minneapolis, Minn. Dr. John B. Oman, has taken a forward step to illustrate that the local church can become the center of unique and progressive programs.

With the assistance of a government grant from the division of Vocational rehabilitation in the State Department of Public Welfare, the church has established a community center for the rehabilitation of mental hospital patients. This new project will assist adults who have had treatment for mental illness.

Volunteers from the Council of Church Woman will assist in staffing the social rehabilitation center. The professional staff will be paid through the government grant. The staff of the church under the direction of pastor-counsellor Oman will be ready to give both psychological and spiritual services to those who come to the center.

by Why Not

A. Dudley Ward

This is a second and concluding article on the trip to Hawaii.

The Commission on Christian Social Relations of the University Christian Mission at the University of Hawaii has outlined a program for the local church:

(1) *An active commission in each* local church.

(2) *The distribution of the official* material from the three general social action boards of the church and department of Christian social relations of the Woman's Division of Christian Service.

(3) *To conduct training programs* in cooperation with church school leaders and workers with youth, to help these leaders and workers to translate for Christian education the issues of social action.

(4) *To sponsor in the mission as a* whole a witness to bring Christian impact on the legislative, economic and social life. On such issues as gambling, alcohol, and an expanded educational program great attention was paid to the Methodist resolutions by the current legislature.

(5) *To conduct in each local* church study seminars on such topics as social drinking, juvenile delinquency, cockfighting (this is an interesting and serious issue on the islands) and the large military influence on the life of the islands; and nuclear tests which is a burning issue since the United States continues to hold tests with the danger of fallout always present.

(6) *The holding of a training* institute in cooperation with the Council of Churches, the University of Hawaii, the Employers council, and the Labor movement in economic life and industrial relations.

So it goes. Increasing evidence that the church everywhere is realizing that its destiny will be very largely determined in the modern world by its ability to become related to the drama of social history.

have an industrial relations conference?

Here's a sample program that could be adopted to your situation. Conferences of this kind are being held increasingly around the church.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS CONFERENCE

WHAT: Industrial Relations Conference

WHEN: Monday, Feb. 23, 1960, beginning at 9:30 a.m.

WHERE: The First Methodist church of anywhere
154 East Washington Street, Telephone 9-5417

OBJECTIVE: To better acquaint ourselves with the application of Christian teachings to industrial issues

FOR WHOM:
1. The minister
2. The church lay leader
3. The chairman of the church commission on Christian social relations (and other commission members)
4. The Woman's Society of Christian Service Secretary of Christian Social Relations

PROGRAM:

9:30 - 10:00 a.m.	At the church: registration, coffee and briefing session
10:30 - 12:30	Conducted tour of Caterpillar Tractor factory
12:30 - 3:00 p.m.	At Caterpillar: luncheon, as guests of Caterpillar; program by management
3:00 - 3:30 p.m.	At the church: late registration and coffee
3:30 - 6:00 p.m.	Devotions "The Role of the Church in Industrial Society" The Rev. Emerson W. Smith, associate secretary, General Board of Social and Economic Relations of The Methodist Church Discussion: "Experiences of the Church in Industrial Society"
6:30 - 8:30 p.m.	At the church: dinner and guest speaker representing organized labor (program in the sanctuary)
8:45 p.m.	Benediction and prompt adjournment

COST: $1.50 for the dinner

SPONSORS: Conference Board of Social and Economic Relations, General Board of Social and Economic Relations of The Methodist Church

...at your service

(continued from page 2)

vorced, widowed or has never married. He is from an educationally disadvantaged group, rarely going beyond grammar school in the formal educational process. He is either Protestant or Catholic in religious affiliation (18 percent revealed no religious affiliation.)

Most of the men in this study began drinking during their adolescence. More than 60 percent had never received treatment for alcoholism. Nearly one-half had never attended an Alcoholics Anonymous meeting. Of those who did attend AA meetings did so in jail or at a shelter. In these cases the motivation was not in search of fellowship. With minor physical correction most of the men under 45 could have been employed.

Considering possible remedies for the repeated incarceration of the chronic inebriate, the authors draw several conclusions:

(1) The assumption that incarceration acts as a deterrent to the chronic public inebriate is completely negated. These persons are not rehabilitated in the penal institution.

(2) In the jails of our nation the emphasis is on custodial care rather than rehabilitation of the public inebriate.

(3) Release procedure to aid in the inebriate's subsequent community adjustment is nonexistent.

The last chapter supplies a list of recommendations to overcome the "revolving door" policy. These recommendations are outstanding and should be studied and followed by every community. Every group concerned with persons who are in trouble and which needs to be reassured they are persons worthy of respect should also study this list.

—ED

World Without War — J. D. Bernal Monthly Review Press, New York, 308 pages, 1958, $5.

A noted British physicist, J. D. Bernal, contends that the second Industrial Revolution involving automation and atomic energy will produce a far greater transformation than the first Industrial Revolution of the 18th century. Moreover, it can remedy quickly the gross inequalities between the already industrialized countries and the balance of humanity, most of which is growing relatively poorer and hungrier each passing day.

Bernal describes the steps necessary to level up the underdeveloped nations by industrialization. This can be done without diminishing the capacity of the privileged nations to satisfy the needs of their own people.

Science can feed, clothe and sustain the world's populations without undue difficulty if freed for the task. The author holds that the chief obstacle to all this is the cold war, which misuses the funds and resources otherwise available.

He writes as a British socialist and some of his critical views will please few of us in the United States. But his closely argued case for a world adequately fed and clothed has much substance in it. It is more important to understand and meet the challenge of his argument than to react violently in emotional agreement or disagreement to it.

This book is not easy reading and not entirely valid, but not lightly to be brushed aside!—DET

PAMPHLETS

Resource List — a new edition of recommended temperance resources. Published by the General Board of Temperance of The Methodist Church, 34 pages, single copies free, order from Service Department, 100 Maryland Avenue, Northeast, Washington 2, D. C.

Here is a complete list of resources reviewed and recommended by the staff of the General Board of Temperance. Audio visuals are included as well as printed materials.

Subject categories include alcohol problems, narcotics, gambling, pornography problems, smoking.

Each item gives complete information on price and source, plus a brief description. Various resources are recommended for adults, students, youth and children.

This is the most comprehensive listing of its kind in print.—RB

Deliverance or Doom — a report of the Committee on the Church and International Affairs of the United Church of Canada, 64 pages, 15 cents per copy, order from Board of World Peace, 740 Rush Street, Chicago 11, Ill.

This booklet tackles 15 major problems. Even with Canada's abundance of newsprint the price is low!

It is as striking and valuable in content as its title is surprising.—DT

Success if You Don't Drink — featuring outstanding personalities who abstain, prepared as a public service by Preferred Risk Mutual Insurance Compay, 12 pages, two colors, free, order from Preferred Risk, 6000 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.

This attractive leaflet carries pictures and statements by entertainment and political leaders. Miss America of 1958, Roy Rogers, Senator Richard Neuberger of Oregon and pianist Roger Williams are included.

The booklet asks, "Do you really have to drink to be smart or popular? The ads imply that everybody who is anybody drinks. But do they? On the following pages are the ideas of nine highly successful people who are sitting on top of the ladder professionally. They got where they are without drinking. Why can't you?"

Here's a sample statement by Lily Pons, Metropolitan Opera star, "Singers are like athletes. Physically, if singers are not fitted they cannot sing well. Drinking does not give anything to people. It is destructive. Why do so many people feel that they must drink as others do—'just to be sociable'—as you say? When I am served the cocktail, I simply refuse."

—RB

Plan to attend . . .

1959 REGIONAL BRIEFING CONFERENCE

for Christian Social Relations Leaders

South Central • July 28-31, 1959 • Mt. Sequoyah, Ark.
Chairman—Dr. Lemuel Fenn, Tulsa, Okla.
Registrar—Dr. Paul Womeldorf, 809 Colcord Bldg. Oklahoma City 2, Okla.
Staff Coordinator—Dr. Carl Soule

Southeastern • Sept. 15-17, 1959 • Lake Junaluska, N.C.
Chairman—Rev. Robert Wilcox, Maryville, Tenn.
Registrar—Rev. Robert Regan, Jr., 100 Maryland Ave., N. E., Washington 2, D. C.
Staff Coordinator—Rev. Robert Regan, Jr.

Western • Sept. 22-24, 1959 • Portland, Ore.
Chairman—Dr. Dillon Throckmorton, Tulare, Calif.
Registrar—Mrs. John Paul Stone, 4661—59th St., San Diego 15, Calif.
Staff Coordinator—Dr. Carl Soule

North Central • Sept. 29-Oct. 1, 1959 • Chicago, Ill.
Chairman—Rev. Bruce Wendt, Dayton, Ohio
Registrar—Rev. Emerson Smith, 740 Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.
Staff Coordinator—Rev. Robert Regan, Jr.

Northeastern • Oct. 27-29, 1959 • Buck Hill Falls, Pa.
Chairman—Rev. Newell Booth, Jr., Arlington, Mass.
Registrar—Rev. Clarence Conover, 220 Wyoming Avenue, Audubon, N. J.
Staff Coordinator—Rev. Emerson Smith

Who are they for?

Bishops and district superintendents
Conference chairman and members of Boards of Temperance
Conference chairmen and members of Boards of World Peace
Conference chairmen and members of Boards of Social and Economic Relations
Conference chairmen and members of Boards of Christian Social Relations
District directors or secretaries in the areas of temperance, world peace, social and economic relations and Christian social relations
Key leaders in other conference boards and agencies of the church
Conference and district secretaries of Christian Social Relations in the Woman's Society of Christian Service
Conference and district directors of adult work of the Board of Education
A limited number of chairmen of commissions on Christian social relations in local churches

What do they do?

Help leaders do a better job of administration
Help leaders know more about the issues in Christian social relations
Give leaders a sense of fellowship with others in their region

What kind of program?

Opportunities for discussion and sharing
Lectures and panels involving key national leaders
Audio-visual previews
Literature displays
General sessions for all covering major issues in the several fields and specialized training in temperance, world peace, and social and economic relations sections

Who are the leaders?

Nationally known specialists and political leaders in areas of importance
Staff members of the general boards concerned
Recognized leaders in each region

Send this blank to ***Contact****, 100 Maryland Avenue Northeast, Washington 2, D.C.*

Yes, I plan to come! Send me more information.

Name _____

Address _____ City _____ State _____

Position in the Church _____

Region _____

I prefer to be in the temperance section ☐ world peace section ☐
social and economic relations section ☐